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**Amendments to the Claims:**

The following listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1. (Canceled)
2. (Currently Amended) The method according to ~~claim 1~~, claim 9, wherein a mixing ratio of the hydrophobic prepolymer to the total weight of the hydrophilic prepolymer and the hydrophobic prepolymer falls within a range of 1% to 40%.
- 3-5. (Canceled)
6. (Currently Amended) The method according to ~~claim 5~~, claim 10, wherein a ratio of the hydrophilic group to the hydrophobic group ranges from 99:1 to 30:70.
- 7-8. (Canceled)
9. (New) A method of producing a microorganism-immobilized carrier for removing an exogenous endocrine-disrupting chemical in water, the method comprising:
  - mixing microorganisms, a hydrophilic prepolymer having a hydrophilic group, and a hydrophobic prepolymer having a hydrophobic group; and
  - polymerizing the hydrophilic prepolymer and the hydrophobic prepolymer to form the microorganism-immobilized carrier within which the microorganisms are inclusively immobilized, the microorganism-immobilized carrier being provided with the hydrophilic group and the hydrophobic group, the hydrophilic group having affinity for the microorganisms, the hydrophobic group adsorbing the exogenous endocrine-disrupting chemical, the microorganisms decomposing the exogenous endocrine-disrupting chemical.
10. (New) A method of producing a microorganism-immobilized carrier for removing an exogenous endocrine-disrupting chemical in water, the method comprising:
  - mixing microorganisms and a prepolymer having a hydrophilic group and a hydrophobic group mixed in its molecule; and

polymerizing the prepolymer to form the microorganism-immobilized carrier within which the microorganisms are inclusively immobilized, the microorganism-immobilized carrier being provided with the hydrophilic group and the hydrophobic group, the hydrophilic group having affinity for the microorganisms, the hydrophobic group adsorbing the exogenous endocrine-disrupting chemical, the microorganisms decomposing the exogenous endocrine-disrupting chemical.

11. (New) A microorganism-immobilized carrier produced by the method according to claim 9.

12. (New) A microorganism-immobilized carrier produced by the method according to claim 2.

13. (New) A microorganism-immobilized carrier produced by the method according to claim 10.

14. (New) A microorganism-immobilized carrier produced by the method according to claim 6.

15. (New) A method of removing an exogenous endocrine-disrupting chemical in water, the method comprising:

loading the microorganism-immobilized carrier according to claim 11 into a reaction vessel; and

flowing the water containing the exogenous endocrine-disrupting chemical into the reaction vessel, thereby bringing the exogenous endocrine-disrupting chemical into contact with the microorganism-immobilized carrier and decomposing the exogenous endocrine-disrupting chemical.

16. (New) A method of removing an exogenous endocrine-disrupting chemical in water, the method comprising:

loading the microorganism-immobilized carrier according to claim 12 into a reaction vessel; and

flowing the water containing the exogenous endocrine-disrupting chemical into the reaction vessel, thereby bringing the exogenous endocrine-disrupting chemical into contact with the microorganism-immobilized carrier and decomposing the exogenous endocrine-disrupting chemical.

17. (New) A method of removing an exogenous endocrine-disrupting chemical in water, the method comprising:

loading the microorganism-immobilized carrier according to claim 13 into a reaction vessel; and

flowing the water containing the exogenous endocrine-disrupting chemical into the reaction vessel, thereby bringing the exogenous endocrine-disrupting chemical into contact with the microorganism-immobilized carrier and decomposing the exogenous endocrine-disrupting chemical.

18. (New) A method of removing an exogenous endocrine-disrupting chemical in water, the method comprising:

loading the microorganism-immobilized carrier according to claim 14 into a reaction vessel; and

flowing the water containing the exogenous endocrine-disrupting chemical into the reaction vessel, thereby bringing the exogenous endocrine-disrupting chemical into contact with the microorganism-immobilized carrier and decomposing the exogenous endocrine-disrupting chemical.

19. (New) A method of removing an exogenous endocrine-disrupting chemical in water, the method comprising bringing the water into contact with the microorganism-

immobilized carrier of claim 11, wherein exogenous endocrine-disrupting chemical in said water is decomposed by microorganisms in said microorganism-immobilized carrier.

20. (New) A method of removing an exogenous endocrine-disrupting chemical in water, the method comprising bringing the water into contact with the microorganism-immobilized carrier of claim 12, wherein exogenous endocrine-disrupting chemical in said water is decomposed by microorganisms in said microorganism-immobilized carrier.

21. (New) A method of removing an exogenous endocrine-disrupting chemical in water, the method comprising bringing the water into contact with the microorganism-immobilized carrier of claim 13, wherein exogenous endocrine-disrupting chemical in said water is decomposed by microorganisms in said microorganism-immobilized carrier.

22. (New) A method of removing an exogenous endocrine-disrupting chemical in water, the method comprising bringing the water into contact with the microorganism-immobilized carrier of claim 14, wherein exogenous endocrine-disrupting chemical in said water is decomposed by microorganisms in said microorganism-immobilized carrier.

23. (New) A method of removing an exogenous endocrine-disrupting chemical in water, the method comprising:

bringing the water into contact with a microorganism-immobilized carrier comprising: (1) a polymer having at least one hydrophilic group and at least one hydrophobic group, and (2) microorganisms immobilized within the carrier, the at least one hydrophilic group having affinity for the microorganisms,

wherein the at least one hydrophobic group adsorbs the exogenous endocrine-disrupting chemical, and the microorganisms decompose the exogenous endocrine-disrupting chemical.

24. (New) The method according to claim 23, wherein a ratio of the hydrophilic group to the hydrophobic group ranges from 99:1 to 30:70.